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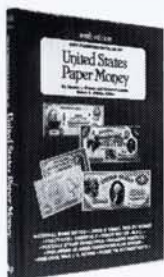
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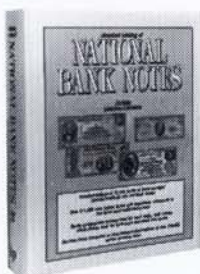
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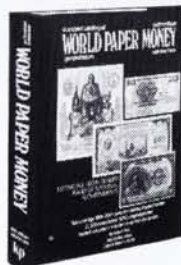
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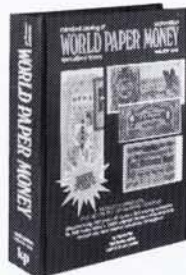
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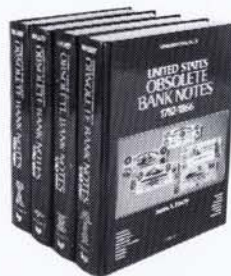
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PAPER MONEY is published every other month beginning in January by The Society of Paper Money Collectors. Second class postage paid at Dover, DE 19901. Postmaster send address changes to: Bob Cochran, Secretary, P.O. Box 1085, Florissant, MO 63031.

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PAPER MONEY

Official Bimonthly Publication of
The Society of Paper Money Collectors, Inc.

Vol. XXXI No. 5 Whole No. 161 SEPT/OCT 1992

ISSN 0031-1162

GENE HESSLER, Editor
P.O. Box 8147
St. Louis, MO 63156

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ON THE COVER: This engraved portrait of Christopher Columbus resembles the one on the Columbian Exposition half-dollar. See Suñel Statue page 164.

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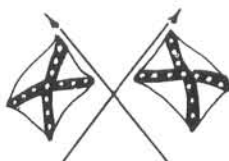
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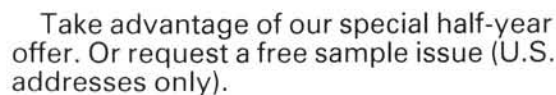
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AN INDIAN'S VIEW OF THE WHITE MAN'S MONEY

By BOB COCHRAN

Most everyone knows about "Custer's Last Stand." Lt. Col. George Armstrong Custer and some 225 soldiers of the 7th Cavalry Regiment were killed at the Battle of the Little Bighorn, Montana Territory, on June 25, 1876. One Indian who fought in the battle later recounted his experiences and observations, and spoke of his contempt for the "White Man's Money."

An Account of the Battle by a Cheyenne Warrior

DR. Thomas B. Marquis was a physician for the Cheyenne Agency after the Indian Wars were over, and he developed a keen interest in the Indians' view of the battle. He became close friends with many of the warriors who had been present, including one named "Wooden Leg." Wooden Leg was a Northern Cheyenne who had participated in much of the fighting, and he was among the Indians who surrounded and killed Custer's group of about 40 soldiers. His account of the day's activities, along with corroborating information from other Indians present, were published in 1931, basically as a biography of Wooden Leg under the title *A Warrior Who Fought Custer*. Although the references are brief, U.S. paper money is mentioned several times, and it is hoped that the readers will enjoy his comments. First, a review of the events leading up to the Battle are in order.

Indians and Whites Collide in the Northern Plains

The Northern Plains and Rocky Mountain region was home to several great tribes of Indians in the 19th century. The Crows had occupied the land first, then gave way to Teton Sioux and Northern Cheyennes who migrated in the late 18th century from what is now Minnesota. The Indians appreciated the vast expanse of lands, and the buffalo and other abundant resources were perfectly suited to their way of life.

Gold was discovered in the mountains of Idaho and western Montana in the early 1860s, causing a rush of white men seeking their fortunes. The settlers took steamboats up the Missouri River or journeyed overland in covered wagons to reach the mountains. The Indians harassed the settlers, causing soldiers to be sent to the area in 1864. The end of the Civil War created new momentum in the westward movement. The Northern Pacific Railroad, coming from St. Paul, would cross the northern part of the Indian lands; the Union Pacific Railroad, coming from Omaha, would follow the Platte River across Nebraska on its way to meet with the Central Pacific Railroad at Promontory Point, Utah in 1869.

The Bozeman Trail followed the North Platte River from the northeast corner of Colorado up through the Laramie and Bighorn Mountains until it reached Virginia City—running right through the heart of the Indian land. The Bozeman Trail became the most popular route to the gold fields, and three forts

(Reno, Phil Kearney and C.F. Smith) were established to protect it.

The Indian War

The Bozeman Trail and the forts infuriated the Indians, and they began cutting off travel on the trail and bottled up the soldiers in their crude forts. Red Cloud led the Teton Sioux in several battles, and in December 1866 Crazy Horse lured 81 soldiers and civilians out of Fort Phil Kearney into an ambush where they were all killed. The Army won later engagements, but realized that the forts would have to be abandoned.

The Treaties of 1868

In 1868 treaty conferences were called at Fort Laramie and Fort Rice, both in the Dakota Territory. Red Cloud signed a treaty at Fort Laramie that created the Great Sioux Reservation, encompassing all of present day South Dakota west of the Missouri River. The idea was to place the Sioux where they could be controlled while they were furnished rations at agencies along the Missouri River. However, not all of the Sioux wished to settle on the reservation, so the government also created an area free of whites, stretching from the western boundary of the reservation to the summit of the Bighorn Mountains. This was known as the "unceded territory," and Indians who wished to live there could do so. [The government in effect surrendered in this treaty, making Red Cloud the only Indian leader ever to win a war against the United States.]

Although Red Cloud led a faction, Sitting Bull was acknowledged as the leader of the Sioux, and the government was especially anxious to have him attend the treaty council at Fort Rice. Father Pierre Jean DeSmet, along with an escort of Indians friendly to the whites, was sent to convince him to attend—one of the escorts was a Hunkpapa Sioux named Running Antelope. Sitting Bull refused to attend the treaty council, but he did send a representative. Running Antelope signed the treaty at Fort Rice.



Sitting Bull and the "Non-Treaties"

A large group of Indians, consisting of 3,000 Sioux and 400 Cheyenne, led by Sitting Bull, refused to recognize the treaty or settle on the reservation. They occupied the unceded territory and followed their old ways, and were referred to as the "non-treaties." These Indians were allowed to move freely between the reservation and the open land, enjoying their hunting in the summer and the comfort and rations of the agency in the winter. They sometimes strayed from the unceded territory, attacking settlements along the Platte River and in the Montana Territory. While they were on the reservation they created problems for the agency officials and were a disruptive influence on the Indians who had permanently settled there.

The government evidently expected the Indian problem to solve itself over time; as the buffalo disappeared, the Indians would have no choice except to settle on the reservation and obtain food and other supplies through the agencies. Also, the government never considered the "unceded territory" as a permanent solution. Ulysses S. Grant was President at this time, and two of his more famous military associates in the Civil War were directly involved with him in the Indian situation—General William T. Sherman was Commander of the Army, and Lt. General Philip Sheridan was in charge of the Military Division of the Missouri (a vast area that covered the Great Plains from Mexico to Canada). As early as 1870 Sherman wrote to Sheridan "I suppose we must concede the Sioux the right to hunt from the Black Hills . . . but the ultimate title is regarded as surrendered." However, pressure on the Sioux hunting grounds by white settlers increased quicker than the supply of buffalo diminished, and another event forced the government's hand.

Gold Discovered on the Great Sioux Reservation

The Black Hills were originally part of the Great Sioux Reservation, but when gold was discovered in the Black Hills in 1875, white prospectors and other settlers began to ignore the treaty and the reservation boundaries. The U.S. Government initially tried to hold back the prospectors, and they also attempted to purchase the Black Hills from the Indians. Sitting Bull was still looked upon as the Indian's leader, but he steadfastly refused to honor the treaty or sell the land.

Grant, Sherman and Sheridan decided this was an opportunity to move against the "non-treaties." In December 1875 the government notified all of the Indians in the unceded territory to report to the Indian agencies by January 31, 1876, or be captured and brought in by the Army. The "non-treaties" refused, and this brought about Custer's mission.

The Battle of the Little Bighorn

The Sioux Indians participating in the Battle of the Little Bighorn were Tetons. The Tetons were made up of seven different tribes, including the Hunkpapas. The chief of the Hunkpapa Sioux was Sitting Bull, and he was regarded as the "supreme" chief of all the Indians who fought Custer. Other Sioux leaders included Rain-in-the-Face of the Hunkpapas and Crazy Horse of the Oglalas; among the Cheyenne leaders were Dull Knife and Lame White Man.

Custer and his troops, the Seventh Cavalry Regiment, serving under Brigadier General Alfred H. Terry, left Fort Abraham Lincoln in the Dakota Territory on May 17, 1876. According to SPMC member Forrest Daniel, a paymaster accompanied the troops at least a day's ride from the fort, for the purpose of giving them two months' pay, in U.S. paper money (some ac-



Lt. General Philip H. Sheridan, Civil War hero and Commander of the Division of the Missouri.



General of the Army William T. Sherman. He termed The Battle of the Little Bighorn "an unnecessary sacrifice."



Lt. Colonel George A. Custer. His rank of Major General was an honorary one, bestowed during the Civil War.

counts indicate that most of the pay was in fractional currency). The purpose of paying the troops *after* they left the fort was so that they would not have the opportunity to get drunk before leaving on their mission. Between this point and the battle, the troops had no chance to use the currency, except among themselves.

The Battle of the Little Bighorn was fought over a period of several days. Custer's troops were spread out, under several company commanders; one officer who made his last stand with Custer was his brother, Captain Tom Custer. After all the soldiers were dead, the Indians spent some time looking them over:

One of the dead soldier bodies attracted special attention. This was one who was said to have been wearing a buckskin suit. I had not seen any such soldier during the fighting. When I saw the body it had been stripped and the head was cut off and gone. Across the breast was some writing made by blue and red coloring into the skin. On each arm was a picture drawn with the same kind of blue and red paint. One of the pictures was of an eagle having its wings spread out. [Wooden Leg was describing tatoos.] Indians told me that on the left arm had been strapped a leather packet having in it some white paper and a lot of the same kind of green picture-paper found on all of the soldier bodies. Some of the Indians guessed that he must have been the big chief of the soldiers, because of the buckskin clothing and because of the paint markings on his breast and arms. [This was the body of Captain Tom Custer.]

The Indians continued searching the soldiers' bodies, looking for weapons, ammunition and other spoils.

I took a folded leather package from a soldier having three stripes on the left arm of his coat. It had in it lots of flat pieces of paper having pictures or writing I did not then understand. The paper was of green color. I tore it all up and gave the leather holder to a Cheyenne friend. Others got packages of the same kind from other dead white men. Some of it was kept by the finders. But most of it was thrown away or was given to boys, for them to look at the pictures.

Major Marcus A. Reno was Custer's second-in-command, and his troops were embattled on a bluff overlooking the river, some five miles from where Custer fell. The Indians forced him into this position on June 25, and also attacked the following morning; Wooden Leg participated in this action. The troopers had been pinned-down for some time, and on the morning of June 26 several of them made their way down the gulches to the river in an attempt to get water. Wooden Leg shot one of the soldiers (named Tanner), who fell into the water and died. Two Sioux Indians reached the body first, but they agreed that Wooden Leg had killed him and allowed him to choose whatever he wanted of the man's belongings:

I searched into the man's pockets. In one I found a folding knife and a plug of chewing tobacco that was soaked and spoiled. In another pocket was a wad of the same kind of green paper taken from the soldiers the day before. It too was wet through. I threw it aside. In this same pocket were four white metal pieces of money. I knew they were of value in trading, but I did not know how much was their value. In later times I have learned they were four silver dollars. A young Cheyenne there said: "Give the money to me." I did not care for it, so I gave it to him. He thanked me and said: "I shall use it to buy for myself a gun." I do not remember now his name, but he was a son of One Horn. A Sioux picked up the wad of green paper I had thrown upon the ground. It was falling to pieces, but he began to spread out some of the wet sheets that still held together. Pretty soon he said, "This is money. This is what white men use to buy things from the traders." I had seen much other paper like it during the afternoon before. Wolf Medicine had offered to give me

a handful of it. But I did not take it. I already had thrown away some of it I had found. But even after I was told it could be used for buying things from the traders, I did not want it. I was thinking then it would be a long time before I should see or care to see any white man trader.

Wooden Leg later surrendered at the White River Agency, at Fort Robinson, Nebraska. The Indians were provided with basic necessities at the agency, but they were regarded as gifts. Wooden Leg was given blankets, clothing and different kinds of food. The other Indians already at the Fort gave him some additional items, one which proved to be quite ironic:

I received other gifts. An Oglala Sioux presented me with a medicine pipe, the first one I had owned since the loss of mine when the soldiers burned out our forty lodges on lower Powder River. A Cheyenne young man gave me a wad of paper money like I had seen at the time of the great battle. He said: "You can buy things at the trader's store with this paper." I put it into my pocket. After a while I got a Sioux young man friend to go with me to the agency trader's store. I took out my money and gave it all to the trader. He counted it over and over. Then he asked me, in Sioux speech: "Where did you get all of this money?" My young Sioux friend quickly answered, "He got it from Custer." The trader said to me, "The soldiers are going to hang you." This startled me at first, but both he and my Sioux friend laughed, so I knew he was only joking.



Common marker used for unknown soldiers who died in The Battle of the Little Bighorn.



For the \$5 silver certificate, Series of 1899, it was decided that the photograph of Running Antelope was asymmetrical. They posed an employee of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing wearing a war bonnet, and transposed it onto the image of Running Antelope for the engraving by G.F.C. Smillie.



Alexander Gardner photograph of Running Antelope.
(Photo courtesy Smithsonian Office of Anthropology)

I got first a red and yellow shirt. Then I got some breeches that fitted me much better than the pair that I had been given by the agency people. I picked out a fine red blanket, a hat and a big silk scarf. I got plenty of tobacco. I bought coffee, sugar, meat and other things. I did not want all of the goods I bought, but the trader kept telling me of what I ought to have. After each time he brought me what I asked for, he took from the money some part of it. I kept on

choosing some other articles until the trader said: "Your money is all gone."

Epilogue

Custer achieved immortality at this battle, but so too, in a way, did the Indians who defeated him—one is honored on U.S. currency. As most collectors know, Running Antelope was depicted on the U.S. \$5 silver certificate of 1899. These notes were issued from 1900 to 1926, and they are among the most popular of all U.S. paper notes. However, due to an error, the true identity of the Indian appearing on this note was hidden for nearly 70 years. Forrest W. Daniel's 1969 article in *PAPER MONEY* magazine uncovered the truth.

As described by Mr. Daniel, Running Antelope (Indian translation Ta-to-ka-in-yanka) was photographed by Alexander Gardner during his visit to Washington in 1872. The photograph was intended for the files of the Bureau of Ethnology, to show the physical characteristics of various Indian tribes. The photograph was labeled Oncpapa 2, a variation of the now-accepted spelling of "Hunkpapa". When the photograph was chosen as the model for the vignette on the note, the feathers were deemed too tall to make the portrait symmetrical. A war bonnet was borrowed from the National Museum and an employee of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing posed in it.

The vignette engraver, G.F.C. Smillie, when adapting the portrait of Running Antelope with the war bonnet, inadvertently labeled the portrait "Onepapa"; this was the name given to the Indian until Mr. Daniel reported the true facts.

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ACKNOWLEDGMENT:

My sincere thanks to Forrest W. Daniel for his cooperation and assistance in the preparation of this article.

The Challenge of Collecting National Bank Notes

By Type For Minnesota

by STEVE SCHROEDER

ABSTRACT

Several collectors of national bank notes have completed sets of one note from each bank in their state. This feat is challenging but possible for collectors in states which had fewer than one hundred national banks. Many of us are faced with a bigger challenge: how to assemble a representative collection of notes from a state with four or five hundred banks. One method is to assemble a set of notes of each type and variety. As Minnesota demonstrates, collecting in this way can also be a surprising challenge.

MINNESOTA ranks ninth in the number of national banks, with 484 organized during the note issuing period. Of these, 435 issued national bank notes. Many of these banks closed before 1890 or were small banks in rural areas. No notes are known from approximately ten percent of the issuing banks, and over 100 titles are listed in the second edition of the *Standard Catalog of National Bank Notes* by Hickman and Oakes as (R)arity 6 in both large- and small-size. Two museum collections and a major private collection have absorbed many of the best notes from the rarest banks.

Minnesota's collectors have found a variety of ways to form collections representative of the state as a whole. Several collections of small-size notes (one from each bank) are being formed. There are also several regional and local collections. The problem with these methods of collecting is that you either need hundreds of notes or you end up with a collection that is not representative of the state as a whole.

Collecting Minnesota notes by type provides an alternate way to form a collection representative of the state as a whole. The rules are simple: try to find one note of each type (and variety) from a Minnesota bank—any Minnesota bank. You, as the collector, can define "type and variety" as narrowly as your budget allows. (For the purpose of this article, we will describe the most general types, \$1 through \$100 denominations: original series; Series of 1875; Series of 1882 brown back, date back and value back; Series of 1902 Red Seal and Blue Seals; Series of 1929 Type I and II.) State type collecting is a rewarding way to collect—substitute any state name you please for Minnesota. You can build a great set on a modest budget because you do not need every R-6 note that shows up—just the ones which you need for your set. Some of the rare types will come from common banks, allowing you to buy unrecognized rarities from your state for modest prices.



Black charter \$5 on Merchants National Bank of Minneapolis: a unique note of its type for Minnesota.

This kind of collecting is more challenging than it sounds. Even a state like Minnesota has some surprising rarities. The following is a description of a type set of Minnesota National Bank notes:

Notes of the First Charter Period

Original Series

There are a number of original series \$1, \$2 and \$5 Minnesota notes in existence. With patience, a collector who begins today should be able to obtain one of each of these. No original series \$10, \$20, \$50 or \$100 Minnesota notes are presently known. One Minnesota bank, the Merchants National Bank of Minneapolis (charter 1830), issued the black charter number variety of the \$5. One specimen of this variety is known to exist at present.



Series 1875 \$10, Fergus Falls National Bank: a surprisingly small number of First Charter \$10s have survived from Minnesota. This note is one of the pieces in the Albert Grinnell collection.

Series of 1875

Only two \$1 Series of 1875 notes have been seen so far, both from Owatonna. One is from The First National Bank, charter 1911, while the other is from The Farmers National Bank, charter 2122. No \$2 series of 1875 notes are known. The \$5 notes are fairly plentiful, but only three or four \$10s are known—two on the Fergus Falls National Bank (charter 2648) from the Grinnell sale and a beautiful note from The Citizens National Bank of Mankato (charter 2005) in the Higgins Museum. There may also be a note on the First National Bank of Brainerd (charter 2590). Only one Series of 1875 \$20 has been found to date—on The Merchants National Bank of St. Paul, charter 2020. Only 41 Series of 1875 \$50 and \$100 notes were issued in the state (all by charter 2569, First National of Moorhead) with no survivors seen to date.

Series of 1882 Brown Backs

The \$5, \$10 and \$20 brown backs are fairly plentiful. The vertical charter number variety of the \$10 and \$20 is an unrecognized rarity, with only one \$10 seen so far. A handful of \$50 brown backs exist, particularly from charter 4821 at Wadena. Minnesota brown back \$100 notes are particularly rare—two have surfaced in recent years (St. Paul, charter 2959 and Glencoe, charter 2571). A high grade \$100 brown back on Merchants National Bank of St. Paul was in the Grinnell sale but its present location is unknown to Minnesota collectors.

Series of 1882 Date Backs

Notes of \$5, \$10 and \$20 Series of 1882 date backs are fairly plentiful. A small group of notes from The Farmers National Bank of Alexandria (charter 5859) provides some nice \$5s. Two or three \$50 date backs from the First National Bank of Glencoe (charter 2571) are known, making this a rare type for the state. No \$100s have been recorded in the census, although there has been a rumor of a Glencoe note in recent years.

Series of 1882 Value Backs

The \$5, \$10 and \$20 Series of 1882 value backs are fairly plentiful; \$20s seem to be the most common. A surprising number of \$5s have shown up over the years, including several high

grade pieces from the First National Bank of Redwood Falls, charter 5826. Unlike many states, \$5 value backs are relatively common from Minnesota, but they seem to come one or two to a bank.

Series of 1902 Red Seals

Notes of \$5, \$10 and \$20 Series of 1902 Red Seals are uncommon but obtainable. No \$50 Series of 1902 Red Seals have been seen from this state. A Series of 1902 \$100 Red Seal on The National Bank of Commerce of Minneapolis (charter 3206) was in a Kagin auction about 1980 and is presently in a high denomination set. It is presently the only note of its type for the state.

Series of 1902 Blue Seals Date Back and Plain Back

Although the lower denominations are readily available in every variety (with and without regional letter, with and without Treasury serial number), \$50 and \$100 Series of 1902 Blue Seals are extremely rare. Only three \$50s are known, with two of these in the museums. No \$100 Series of 1902 Blue Seals have been seen or reported. Fewer than three thousand \$100 Blue Seals were issued by all Minnesota banks.



Series of 1902 date back, charter 7196 of Halstad: one of only three Blue Seal Series 1902 \$50s reported to date for this state.

Series of 1929 Types I and II

The high denomination type II notes are somewhat uncommon. Only one bank, The Winona National Savings Bank (charter 10865), issued these. Perhaps a dozen each of the \$50s and \$100s are available to collectors.

The problem with collecting any state with many national banks of issue—Pennsylvania, Texas, California, and others—is

finding an affordable method to create something interesting enough and challenging enough to make collecting worthwhile. One method is collecting by type and variety. If Minnesota is typical of the big note-issuing states, there are some surprising type rarities waiting to be identified. After all, what Minnesota collector would expect that only two Series of 1875 \$1s and one Series of 1875 \$20 would have shown up after all these years? ■

CONFEDERATE Notes With Written Serial Numbers

By ARNOLD M. COWAN

IN 1863 and 1864 the Confederate States of America (CSA) issued fifty-cent notes. These notes were engraved by Archer and Halpin of Richmond, Virginia, the same printer who produced CSA postage stamps. In fact, the same vignette of Jefferson Davis that was used on the stamps was used in an enlarged version on the 50-cent note.

One unusual factor about these notes was that the authorizing signatures were printed instead of handwritten. This took a great burden off Register Robert Tyler and Treasurer E.C. Elmore. The serial numbers were also rubber stamped rather than written. This was also done on the 1864 \$500, \$100 and \$50 bills. The \$20, \$10, \$5, \$2 and \$1 continued to use handwritten serial numbers.

The exception to this innovation concerning the stamped serial numbers on the 1864 50-cent note are two notes in my collection with handwritten serial numbers. The ink color and style seem contemporary to the issuance of the bills. The calligraphic nature of the writing tells me a quill pen was probably used. Note the bottoms of the 2 and the 3.

These bills are both Type 72, Criswell 579. Both are Second Series with an "F" and an "I" serial letter. The numbers however are consecutive: 2134 and 2135. I acquired them many years apart and from different sources. Why were they handwritten? How could the numbers be consecutive?

We can speculate they were on two separate uncut sheets and that one of the sheets was marked 2134 and the next was all marked 2135. Maybe the numbering was horizontal on a nine note sheet so that "F" was at the bottom of the middle column and "I" was to the right in the last column. If the numbering was horizontal then "I" would come after "F." Obviously what is needed is more information.

If any of the readers can contribute information about this unusual script serial number on CSA 50-cent currency, it is requested that they write to me at 35 Vista del Golfo, Long Beach, CA 90803.

The \$2 Legal Tender Series 1928C and 1928D Mules

ABSTRACT

The \$2 legal tender Series 1928C mule has proven to be one of the rarest of all mule types. Eight are presently known. This variety is characterized by a micro size plate number on the face and a macro number on the back. The macro backs for the Series 1928C mules could have been printed in only two very short periods: August 22 to September 7, 1939, and January 22 to February 12, 1940. The last Series 1928C face was retired on February 12, 1940, so no Series of 1928C mules were printed after that date.

All the known \$2 Series 1928C mules were produced from the August 22–September 7, 1939 macro back press runs. It appears that the January 22–February 12, 1940 macro backs found themselves mated with 1928D faces early in 1940. Only about 240,000 Series 1928C mules were produced, split 60 percent in the BA and 40 percent in the CA serial number blocks.

In contrast, the \$2 Series of 1928D mules (macro face, micro back) are among the most common of the mule varieties. These were produced continuously from March 13, 1939 through August 12, 1942. Approximately 46 million were made. Notice that their production began more than five months before and ended two and a half years after the 1928C mules.

The production of the rare \$2 Series 1928C mules is inseparable from the rare \$2 Series 1928D non-mule BA block printings. All the 1928D BA non-mule backs were printed during the same August 22–September 7, 1939 period. Only about 310,000 were printed.

ORIGIN OF MULES

THE origin of mules—notes with macro plate numbers on one side and micro numbers on the other—dates to January 6, 1938, when the Bureau of Engraving and Printing began printing \$1 Series 1935A silver certificates. The new \$1 SC Series 1935A face plates utilized macro plate numbers which were considerably larger than the numbers engraved on previous plates. All the \$1 back printings at this time were micros so mules were the result.

Soon other macro plates came on line, both faces and backs, in all series and denominations. However, a huge inventory of the old micro face and back plates was still serviceable. Consequently, a period ensued when micro and macro face plates, and micro and macro back plates were used simultaneously on the presses. The result was a wonderful potpourri of varieties.

To easily understand mule production, it is important to know that the flat bed presses then in use normally carried four 12–subject plates. The plates actually circulated around the bed of the press and produced a stream of sheets in which the plate numbers cycled through the four plate numbers present.

Both micro and macro plates were commonly mixed on a given press. This was occurring on both the back and face presses during the height of the mule era so four varieties were being printed at once. For example, \$2 LT Series 1928C non-mules and mules, and Series 1928D non-mules and mules, were produced simultaneously for a short time after August 22, 1939.

\$2 MULES

The mule era for the \$2 LTs began on March 13, 1939, over a year after the first \$1 SC mules. The first two \$2 Series 1928D face plates, numbers 182 and 183, were sent to press on that date. These were macros and were mated with micro backs. The first macro \$2 back, plate 289, went to press on August 22, 1939, over 6 months later. See Table 1.

Notice here, as in other series, that the new \$2 1928D macro faces were identical in every respect to the 1928C series that they supplanted except for the size of the plate numbers. Both the \$2 Series 1928C and D notes bear the Julian-Morganthau signature combination.

The delay in the use of the macro \$2 faces and backs simply reflected the low demand for \$2 notes. The average production for 1928 series \$2s was only about 1.6 million per month prior to World War II. Notice from Table 1 that the manufacture of the first \$2 macro face and back plates had been completed over a year before they were used, respectively on February 23, 1938 and February 7, 1938.

What about the micro plates? The \$2 LT Series 1928C face plates continued to be used until February 12, 1940. The micro backs lasted much longer, until August 12, 1942.

Figure 1 graphically illustrates the overlapping productions from the various types of \$2 LT face and back plates. Notice that the printing of \$2 Series 1928D mules began before and ended after the short run of 1928C mules.

\$2 LEGAL TENDER SERIES 1928C MULES

The \$2 legal tender Series 1928C mules have micro faces and macro backs. They could have been produced only from macro back printings in two short time intervals: the first was 15 working days long in August and September of 1939, and the second 19 days long in January and February, 1940. Surviving specimens reveal that only the August–September macro back printings resulted in mules.



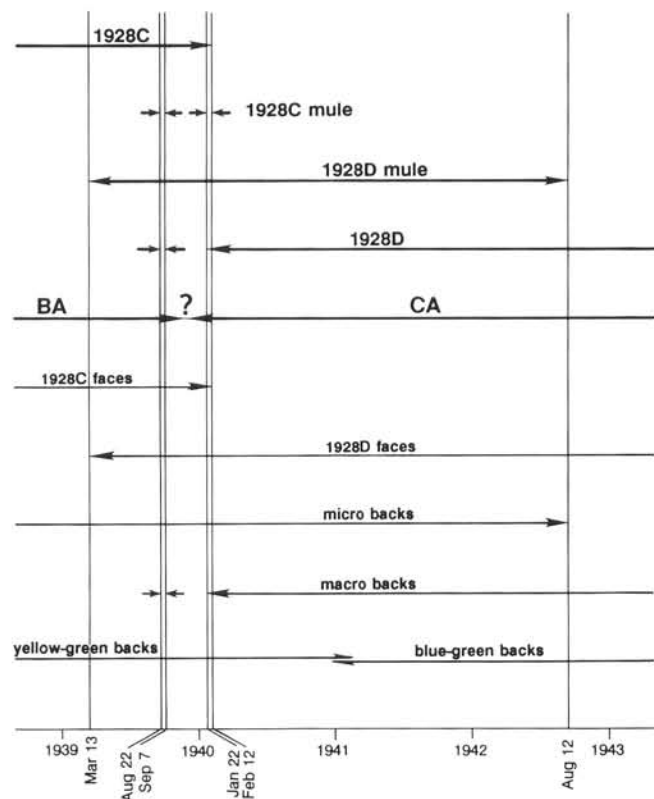
THE PAPER COLUMN
by Peter Huntoon

Table 1. Dates when the last micro \$2 plates were made and used, and dates when the first macro plates were made and used.**Last \$2 Micro Plates:**

	<u>Last Plate</u>	<u>Date Begun</u>	<u>Date Finished</u>	<u>Last Plate Used</u>	<u>Date Last Used</u>
back	288	Feb 26, 1937	Mar 17, 1937	275	Aug 12, 1942
28C face	181	Aug 31, 1937	Sep 10, 1937	180	Feb 12, 1940

First \$2 Macro Plates:

	<u>First Plate</u>	<u>Date Begun</u>	<u>Date Finished</u>	<u>First Plate Used</u>	<u>Date First Used</u>
back	289	Jan 26, 1938	Feb 7, 1938	289	Aug 22, 1939
28D face	182	Nov 24, 1937	Feb 23, 1938	182	Mar 13, 1939

**Figure 1.** Graph showing the overlapping usage of serial numbering blocks, various types of plates and back colors during the \$2 legal tender Series 1928C and D mule period.

Notice that \$2 Series 1928C mules could have been printed during the January 22–February 12, 1940 period; however, it appears from reported specimens that none were made.

In order to fully understand the production of \$2 Series 1928C mules, it is important to know the sequence in which notes were printed and to recognize that there were time lags between these press runs. The backs were printed first. The faces were printed second after a lag of a few days to a couple of weeks. The serial numbers and seals were overprinted third,

an operation that usually followed the face printings by a few days to a couple of weeks. We have documented examples in the \$5 classes where the time lags between the back and face printings were as long as a few years. In those exceptional instances, the backs were deliberately placed in stockpiles for later use.

A time lag occurred between the back and face printings during the manufacture of the \$2 Series 1928C mules. As shown in Figure 1, the macro backs were printed along with micros during the 15 working days between August 22 and September 7, 1939. However, the serial numbers on surviving specimens reveal that it took over two months to finish printing faces and serials on all of those backs.

The possible production of 1928C mules from the group of backs printed between January 22 and February 12, 1940 was probably precluded by a lag between the back and face printings. Although this group of backs contained interspersed macros, it appears that faces were not printed on those sheets until after February 12. The result was that the macro backs in this group of sheets missed their opportunity to be mated with 1928C faces.

The important early group of macro backs owes its origin to the temporary use of eight of the new macro back plates alongside 26 micro backs between August 22 and September 7, 1939. See Table 2. The macro backs were pressed into service because back production was tripled during this short period over typical normal demands. About 30 percent of the faces then in use were micro Series 1928Cs (Table 3), so many of the macro backs found themselves mated with 1928C faces. The result was production of the 1928C mules. Approximately 240,000 Series 1928C mules were produced out of a total of some 3.2 million \$2 backs printed between August 22 and September 7, 1939.

The second group of macro backs with the potential for creating 1928C mules began to be printed on January 22, 1940.

Table 2. Press runs for the newly introduced \$2 macro back plates on or before February 12, 1940, when the last \$2 Series 1928C face plate was retired.

Printings from these press runs could have created Series 1928C mules; however mules are only known from the August 22–September 7, 1939 printings.

Notice the four and a half month gap in usage between September 8, 1939 and January 21, 1940.

289	Aug 22, 1939 – Sep 7, 1939 Jan 22, 1940 – Mar 7, 1940
290	Aug 22, 1939 – Sep 7, 1939 Jan 22, 1940 – Mar 7, 1940
291	Aug 22, 1939 – Sep 7, 1939 Jan 23, 1940 – Mar 7, 1940
292	Aug 22, 1939 – Sep 7, 1939 Feb 8, 1940 – Feb 23, 1940
293	Aug 22, 1939 – Sep 7, 1939 Feb 8, 1940 – Feb 23, 1940
294	Aug 22, 1939 – Sep 6, 1939 Feb 8, 1940 – Feb 23, 1940
295	Aug 23, 1939 – Sep 7, 1939 Feb 8, 1940 – Feb 23, 1940

All of these plates continued to be used after the last dates shown.

This date marked the beginning of regular usage of \$2 macro backs. Seven of the macro backs were pressed into service along with 25 micros at this time. These macro backs accounted for only about 13.5 percent of total \$2 back production during the January 22–February 12 period.

The last four 1928C faces, micro plates 173, 176, 179 and 180, were still in service on January 22 so a second group of 1928C mules was possible. These micro faces were wearing out and they soon had to be dropped from the presses. The first two to be retired were 173 on January 29th and 179 on February 7. Faces 176 and 180 gave out on Monday, February 12th. Thus the curtain was drawn on the Series 1928C.

Serial numbers on surviving Series 1928C mules reveal that none of the January 22–February 7, 1940 macro backs were mated with 1928C faces to produced mules. This finding could change with a new discovery. However, the explanation for their absence is straightforward. Approximately 72 percent of \$2 press time was allocated to back production during this 19-day period, whereas only 28 percent was devoted to faces. Consequently, backs were being produced at almost three times the rate of faces. The excess backs were temporarily stockpiled for later use. The lack of 1928C mules from these printings indicates that all the production containing the macro backs was finally routed to face presses after the last 1928C face was retired on February 12. These macro backs ultimately came out as common 1928D non-mules in the CA block.

Table 3. Press runs for the last of the \$2 Series 1928C face plates in use between August 22, 1939 and February 12, 1940.

168	Aug 22, 1939 – Sep 8, 1939 Oct 11, 1939 – Oct 17, 1939
173	Aug 22, 1939 – Sep 8, 1939 Oct 11, 1939 – Nov 15, 1939 Dec 27, 1939 – Jan 10, 1940 Jan 22, 1940 – Jan 29, 1940
175	Aug 22, 1939 – Aug 29, 1939
176	Aug 22, 1939 – Sep 8, 1939 Oct 13, 1939 – Dec 13, 1939 Dec 27, 1939 – Jan 10, 1940 Jan 22, 1940 – Feb 12, 1940 last
178	Aug 22, 1939 – Dec 15, 1939 Dec 27, 1939 – Jan 4, 1940
179	Aug 22, 1939 – Dec 15, 1939 Dec 27, 1939 – Jan 10, 1940 Jan 22, 1939 – Feb 7, 1940
180	Aug 23, 1939 – Sep 7, 1939 Oct 31, 1939 – Dec 13, 1939 Dec 27, 1939 – Jan 10, 1940 Jan 22, 1940 – Feb 12, 1940 last

All of these plates were in use before the dates shown; however, macro back plates were not used until August 22, 1939, so no \$2 Series 1928C mules could have been produced from these plates before this date.



\$2 legal tender Series 1928C mule. This was Leon Goodman's note and ranks as one of the rarest mule types. Micro face plate 168; macro back plate 292.



\$2 LEGAL TENDER SERIES 1928D MULES

The \$2 legal tender Series 1928D mules have macro faces and micro backs, and were printed in the three and a half year interval between March 13, 1939 and August 12, 1942. About 46 million were printed, two hundred times the 1928C mule total. Their large numbers reflect the large inventory of micro backs in stock when the switch was made to macro plates in 1938. In fact, most of the \$2 production during this long interval was in the form of 1928D mules, so these rank among the most common of all the mule types.



\$2 legal tender Series 1928D mule. This is one of the most common mule types.

\$2 LEGAL TENDER SERIES 1928D BA NON-MULES

A note that has proven to be quite rare is the \$2 legal tender Series 1928D BA non-mule. As shown in Figure 1, their macro backs are from the same group as found on the 1928C mules printed between August 22 and September 7, 1939. As expected, the 1928D BA non-mule notes share the identical BA serial range as the first of 1928C mules.

I estimate that only about 310,000 were printed (see Tables 4 and 5). They are proving to be scarce, as revealed by the short list of reported specimens in Table 6.

Table 4. Production ratios for the various \$2 faces and backs in use during the approximate period when the \$2 Series 1928C mules were printed.

<u>Number of Plates</u>		<u>Percent of time used</u>
Aug 22, 1939—Sep 7, 1939:		
micro backs	26	76.3%
macro backs	<u>8</u>	23.7%
total	34	
Aug 22, 1939—Oct 31, 1939:		
1928C faces	7	32.6%
1928D faces	<u>18</u>	67.4%
total	25	

Percentages calculated as: total number of days when a given type of plate was on the presses divided by the total number of days when all such plates were on the presses during the given period. These percentages were used to calculate the production totals in Table 5.

\$2 1928C MULE SERIAL NUMBERS

The range of \$2 1928C mule serials is presently constrained between B98122371A and C01255480A. These are the lowest and highest reported serials from the macro backs printed between August 22 and September 7, 1939. See Table 6. These serials encompass 3.2 million notes, consistent with the unusually large \$2 back printings during this period.

The 1928C mule serials straddle the changeover between the BA and CA serial blocks. The B99999999A-C00000001A pair was printed sometime during the fall of 1939. See Figure 1. It is entirely possible that notes B99999999A and C00000001A are 1928C mules, or more than likely that the pair is some type of changeover pair between two of the following: 1928C non-mule, 1928C mule, 1928D mule, or 1928D non-mule! The relevant question is: would you be ashamed to display the B99999999A-C00000001A transition pair even if it involved only common 1928D mules?

MIXED PRODUCTIONS

I used a statistical method to estimate the numbers of \$2 legal tender Series 1928C mules and 1928D BA non-mules produced. First, using plate records, I counted the number of days when each of the two types of back plates was in use during the August 22–September 7, 1939 period. Using these results, I then calculated the percentage production from the two types assuming that the daily output from each plate was reasonably similar. Those percentages are shown in Table 4.

Next, I counted the number of days when each type of face plate was in use during the August 22–October 31, 1939 period. Percentage productions for the 1928C and 1928D faces were then calculated. This extended block of time takes into consideration (1) the lag between the back and face printings, and (2) the time that was required to print faces on the 3.2 million backs printed between August 22 and September 7, 1939 at normal production rates.

I then estimated the number of each of the four varieties that emerged from the 3.2 million backs printed between August 22 and September 7, 1939. This was accomplished by multiplying 3.2 million by the respective ratios of possible backs and faces. Series 1928D BA non-mule production was subdivided from the computed 1928D non-mule total by multiplying by the

Table 5. Estimated productions by type from the August 22–September 7, 1939 \$2 back printings using the percentages from Table 4.

Type	Number Printed
1928C non-mule	770,000
1928C mule	240,000 ^a
1928D mule	1,670,000
1928D non-mule	520,000 ^b
	3,200,000 ^c

- These represent all the 1928C mules known to have been printed.
- Approximately the first 310,000 of these were 1928D BA non-mules.
- The 3,200,000 total is based on the serial number range in Table 6.

ratio comprised of the BA serial range from Table 6 divided by the 3.2 million total. These estimates yield approximately 240,000 1928C mules and 310,000 1928D BA non-mules. See Table 5.

YELLOW-GREEN AND BLUE GREEN BACKS

As shown in Figure 1, the backs of all the \$2 legal tender Series 1928C mules were printed using the beautiful, soft-appearing yellow-green inks that are found on early small-size notes. The blue-green back inks did not come into use until December 1940 or January 1941, long after the \$2 Series 1928C mules were history.

Both muled and non-muled \$2 Series 1928Ds come with both yellow-green and blue-green backs. All of the scarce 1928D BA non-mules have yellow-green backs. Yellow-green back Series 1928D mules are found in both the BA and CA blocks. The blue-green back mules occur only in the CA block but they are by far the most common.

Table 6. Reported \$2 Series 1928C mules and reported \$2 Series 1928D BA block non-mules.

\$2 Series 1928C mules:

B98473577A	K176	293	fine
B98598185A	?	?	?
B99334368A	L168	292	au
B99853926A	F176	290	vg
C00002358A	F176	294	good
C00831111A	I180	292	xf-au
C01223342A	B180	289	fine
C01255480A	J180	292	vf

\$2 Series 1928D BA block non-mules:

B98122371A	?	?	?
B98540347A	G190	289	vf
B98839720A	D190	291	fine
B99215683A	A187	291	vg

Report new discoveries to:

Peter Huntoon
P. O. Box 3681
Laramie, WY 82071
307-742-2217

RARITY

The rarity of the 1928C mules is revealed by the census data compiled in Table 6. Only eight have been reported. It is certain that others exist, some unrecognized in collections. Even so, this mule as a type, regardless of serial block, is surpassed in rarity only by the \$5 FRN Series 1934A mule, of which only four are presently reported. The \$2 legal tender Series 1928C mule is certainly much scarcer than the popular \$10 SC Series 1934 yellow seal mule of which probably more than 25 are known, several of which are uncirculated.

POTENTIAL DISCOVERIES

It is possible that some macro backs from the January 22–February 12, 1940 back printings found their way to the very last of the 1928C faces. If any are ever discovered, their serials will be in the CA block and separated from the August 22–September 7, 1939 group in Table 6 by several million numbers.

The most exciting find would be a \$2 Series 1928C muled star note. None are presently known because they probably were not printed. However, there is nothing in the records that I examined that precludes the possibility that some were made. Only time will tell.

I have made a very careful search for \$2 1928C mules and am confident that the eight reported in Table 6 are very representative of those in collections. However, my records on the \$2 1928D BA non-mules are not as complete. I only began compiling data on them when it became apparent while preparing this article that their production was intimately related to the 1928C mules.

DATA NEEDED

The following data would significantly refine this research: serials from any unreported \$2 1928C mule or 1928D BA non-mule. Serials from any 1928C mule or non-mule above C02203642A. Please send (1) serial, (2) face plate letter and number, (3) back plate number and (4) grade, to Peter Huntoon, P. O. Box 3681, Laramie, WY 82071 (307-742-2217).

DISCOVERY

Serious small note collectors began to recognize the mule varieties back in the early 1960s. The big names then were Rev. Frank Hutchins, Leon Goodman, John Schwartz and Chuck O'Donnell. The race was on to discover as many varieties as possible. Goodman detailed the histories of some of the mule discoveries in a letter he sent to me in the mid-1970s. He gives Hutchins credit for recognizing most of the mules, including the \$2 legal tender Series 1928D mule.

Goodman proudly pointed out that he had found the first \$2 legal tender Series 1928C mule, as well as the \$5 SC 1934B and \$5 FRN 1934A mules. He went on to relate that Hutchins did not collect blocks so it was only after Schwartz, O'Donnell and he started collaborating on block data that they were able to piece together the systematics of the mule productions.

As late as 1976, Goodman claimed correctly or incorrectly that his was at that time the only known \$2 legal tender Series 1928C mule. His luck was grand; his specimen was in almost uncirculated condition, a grade that to my knowledge has yet

to be surpassed. Goodman's note stayed with him until his death in the late 1980s.

Allen Karn (Allen's Coin Shop in Westerville, Ohio) purchased Goodman's estate of small notes in 1989, and for a time large numbers of scarce varieties were available to astute buyers. Naturally the hawks tried to cherry-pick the great rarities. I knew, along with the most aggressive buyers, that the \$2 1928C mule had to be in the holding. None of us had any idea of its grade.

The first small note dealers to view Karn's holdings, Dave Koble and David Klein, reported with dismay that the \$2 1928C mule was not present. We all wondered where it had gone.

Nothing materialized, and no one was bragging, so the trail seemed at a dead end. Then innocuously, and with no ado whatsoever, the prize, priced at \$950, appeared buried in proper sequence in Karn's huge July 1990 list. A photo of that gem graces these pages.

LEON GOODMAN

I never met Leon but I did correspond with him on a very infrequent basis. In the 1960s he operated Elgee Coins in New York City.

Goodman was a huge man; some claimed he topped the scales at 600 lbs, maybe more. He was very bright and compulsive, not only with food but anything that interested him. He was fortunate enough to have the resources to pursue his interests, something he did with ferocity. He tirelessly compiled data on small note varieties, mostly by painstakingly searching through notes and recording data. Dealers used to complain that he would take up the entire table writing down data but never spending money.

We owe much of the information in the O'Donnell catalog to Goodman's record keeping. The early editions of that work were coauthored by Goodman, Schwartz and O'Donnell. Goodman was among the first to conduct research at the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, where he dug into all the odd varieties he had catalogued, including mules, late-finished plate notes (mistakenly called trial notes), experimental papers, and the wide and narrow backs.

Goodman could be found at the major coin conventions in the 1960s. Being large, he was noticeable, but maintained good humor about this distinction. During the 1967 Miami ANA convention, John Hickman and Lowell Owen were waiting for an elevator in the lobby of the convention hotel. Just as the door opened and they stepped in, they noticed with trepidation that Leon also had arrived and was crowding in with them. On the ascent, John looked at the weight limit and commented that he wasn't sure if this was safe. Gamely, Leon snapped "don't you want to ride up with the biggest man in paper?" The pun was a play on the financial resources of the active dealers in this then rather thinly capitalized occupation. Hickman shot back "you may be bigger than any two men in paper." Lowell piped in "would you believe three?" At that Goodman retorted "I'd fight on three."

Later in life Leon turned to bridge and I understand he pursued that game with the same intensity that he had lavished on small notes. His currency holdings largely languished in his safe deposit boxes during his bridge-playing days.

(Continued on page 169)

Enjoying a new popularity

FRACTIONAL CURRENCY

By BENNY BOLIN

(All catalog numbers refer to the Robert Friedberg numbering system unless otherwise noted.)

FROM the middle seventies to the early eighties, many large and important fractional currency collections and groupings were offered publicly via auctions. In 1973, Bowers and Ruddy sold the Matt Rothert collection and conducted the Paxman sale in 1974. Also in 1974 Lester Merkin sold the Isadore Herman collection. In 1975, Bowers and Ruddy offered the Winthrop sale and in 1977, the Doolittle/Russell sale. NASCA entered the fray in 1980 with the New York '80 sale and the Vacca and Rockholt collections in 1981. After this, the public market had little significant offerings of fractional until the Pacific Coast Auction Galleries PNG sale in February 1989. This sale had 78 lots of fractional currency and re-offered many notes from the Rothert collection sold by Bowers and Ruddy in 1973. It also had a previously unknown example of a fourth issue twenty-five cent proof. Four months later, in June 1989, 128 lots of fractional were offered at public auction at the Newport Beach Coin Show. The sale was mainly composed of high grade regular issue notes. Later, in November 1989, Lyn Knight offered 48 lots of fractional notes. This sale offered many regular issue rarities, including a 1296, a 1299, a 1300 and a 1381 autographed by John C. New.

One of the most important and extensive collections of fractional to come on the market in years was sold by Sotheby's when they offered the Kessler collection as a single lot in their March 1990 sale. The collection was made up of 140 regular issue notes, 98 proofs and specimens and examples of all three colors of shields. The shields were consigned to "Auction '90" and many of the notes were consigned to a Stack's-Coin Galleries sale held in July 1980. Some of the rarer notes were sold privately, most notable Milton Friedberg numbers 3P10E.3 and 3P50R.3. The Stack's sale in July 1990 contained 166 lots of fractional, with many notes being from the Kessler collection. It included a nearly complete regular issue set and 35 proof and specimen notes. It also included an F1248 with the old English "O," which is probably unique, one of the best known F1273-SP notes and an example of a narrow margin 1339 "fancy" back.

November 1990 saw two important sales of fractional currency. Stack's Coin Galleries offered 112 lots of fractional notes, mostly EF-UNC regular issue notes. Currency Auctions of America offered 104 lots of fractional notes at the National and World Paper Money Convention in St. Louis. The sale contained many rarities, including a strip of F1246 with inverted surcharges, an F1283 with a Treasury Department "rectangle," an F1286 with an inverted "S" surcharge, and two F1353s, both of which were previously unknown. The sale had approximately 10% of the fractional lots bought back by their original consignors.

Currency Auctions of America offered another important sale in May 1991. This sale contained 60 lots of fractional notes and included many experimental pieces as well as regular issue notes. Stack's offered 110 lots of fractional in a June 1991 sale. It was one of the finest offerings of fractional currency in years,

made up mostly of high grade regular issue notes. Also, for the first time in many years, examples of two different notes from the F1351-4 series were offered. These were an F1351 which was the Dr. Sartoris note and a 1354 both from the Rockholt collection. June 1991 also saw a "Presentation Shield" offered in the George Polis sale by Bowers and Merena. In their October 1991 Paper Money Auction, Stack's offered a previously unknown Presentation Book of Spencer Morton Clark. Also in October 1991, Early American Numismatic Auctions offered the Nate Smith Collection of Fractional Currency Proofs. The sale contained 118 lots of fractional notes and contained 79 lots of proof and specimen notes and a previously unknown unique F1239 with an inverted reverse.

This year promises to be a good one as it got off to a great start with another Currency Auctions of America sale on January 10. This sale contained 244 lots of fractional currency including two lots of first issue perforated pairs, an uncut pair of F1253s, an F1296 and the W.S. Danforth shield.

During the past few years some fractional currency rarities were discovered or changed hands privately. At Memphis '88, five third issue fifty-cent notes and one twenty-five cent note with a green overprint surfaced. Also resurfacing at the same show was a block of eight first issue perforated ten-cent notes that were last seen in the 1903 Friedman Auction. At the '88 ANA convention, several pairs of notes listed in the Limpert reference work were shown and their existence verified. In 1989 we saw the discovery of a "unique" first issue five-cent back *essay*. The following year saw the private sale of several rarities from the Kessler collection and the discovery of two "unique" notes, a second issue ten cent face "specimen" and a third issue fifty-cent face *essay*. In 1991 one of the finest known second issue notes with a "Treasury Department" rectangle was discovered.

Prices have not been discussed as the capability and resources to adequately analyze these are beyond the author. However, it seems that throughout the past three years, prices have remained fairly constant, although at times some of the more choice and rare notes have commanded very high premiums.

While other important sales were probably held and other rarities may have changed hands or have been discovered privately, it appears that fractional currency is again in demand. Because of the rarities coming back on the market and the many great sales, it also appears that the more common regular issue notes are enjoying a renewed popularity. It is hoped that this trend will continue and that many other unknown or closeted rarities will come onto the market.

(The Fractional Currency Collectors Board (FCCB) is a group interested in the study and collecting of fractional currency. Dues or requests for more information may be sent to Benny Bolin, Membership Chairman FCCB, Route One, Box 331B, Allen, Texas 75002.)

Christopher Columbus on Bank Notes

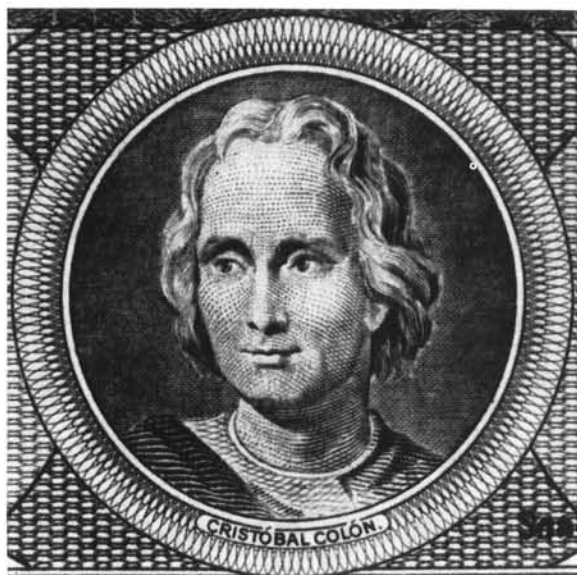
by GENE HESSLER

ALTHOUGH it is unlikely that Christopher Columbus ever posed for any of the likenesses that honor this 15th century explorer—the medallion portrait by Francisco Asis Lopez is considered to be the most accurate—that did not prevent numerous artists from creating an image of Columbus in bronze and stone, on paper and canvas, on coins and paper money. The discovery and landing scenes, like most historic events, were recreated much later by artists in their studios.

In an attempt to make certain that none of these subjects that appear on paper money are overlooked in this 500th anniversary year of Columbus' first voyage to the new world, a list has been compiled for anyone who might be curious about them. The diligent will probably find additional bank note examples of the "Sailor from Genoa."

Portraits of Christopher Columbus

(The headings indicate the name of the artist or the name most often used to identify a particular portrait.)



Antonio del Rincon & Julio Romano

El Salvador (backs of many notes).

Francisco Asis Lopez

Costa Rica. 50¢–100 colones, P131-150A and 50¢, P165 (eng. A Jones, ABNCo); 10 colones, P179 and 2 colones, P195 (TDLR); 50 colones, P207 (W&S).

El Salvador. 1 colon, P69, 5 colones, P74, and 1–500 colones, PS191–199 (all eng. by Alfred Jones, ABNCo).

Francesco Mazzola Parmigiano

Argentina. 100 pesos, PS1763 (ABNCo).

Brazil. 100 mil reis, PS421 (TC&C), 25 mil reis, PS251 (ABNCo).



Dominican Republic. 25¢, PS101, 1 peso, PS103 & PS121 (ABNCo).

Jamaica. Geo. W. Gordon & Co., 10 Shillings, 1 Jan. 1851 (DW).

Nicaragua. 1 peso, P38 and 1-100 pesos, P28–34 (ABNCo).

U.S. Obsolete Notes

The Ansonia Bank, CT \$5, The Bank of America, Seymour, CT \$5 and the Tolland County Bank, Tolland CT \$10; the Bank of Augusta, GA \$1 and The Exchange Bank, Cassville, GA \$10; the New Orleans Canal & Banking Co., LA \$10; the Kenduskeag Bank, Bangor, ME \$5; the Cochituate Bank, Boston, MA \$100 and The Suffolk Bank, Boston, MA \$5; The Piscataqua Exchange Bank, Portsmouth, NH \$5; The Bank of New Jersey, New Brunswick, NJ \$1, the Somerset County Bank, Somerville, NJ \$50 and The State Bank of Elizabeth, NJ \$5; The Bank of Owego, NY \$1, Henry Keep's Bank, Watertown, NY \$1 and the Commercial Bank of Troy, NY \$50; the Lehigh County Bank, Allentown, PA \$5 and The Miners Bank of Pottsville, PA \$20; The Mechanics Bank of Providence, RI \$20, the New England Commercial Bank, Newport, RI \$2 and the National Bank of Providence, RI \$10.

Canada Obsolete Note. Grenville Bank of Prescott, Canada West \$20.

Versailles Portrait (similar to one by Sebastian del Piombo)

El Salvador. 25 colones, PS113 (ABNCo).

Italy. 10 lire, PS212 & PS213 (ABNCo).



Puerto Rico. \$5, P11 (ABNCo).

Uruguay. 100 pesos, PS214 (ABNCo).

DeBry Portrait

Dominican Republic. 100 pesos, PS147 (W&S).
El Salvador. 50 colones, P115 (TDLR).



Uruguay. 10 pesos, PS242 and 100 pesos, PS243 (W&S).

Charles Legrand Portrait

Dominican Republic. 2 pesos, PS132 (FBNC).
Guadeloupe. 5 franc, P21 (EAW).
Italy. 5,000 lire, P72 & P76.



Spain. 100 pesetas, P118.

Uruguay. 10 pesos, PS242 and 100 pesos, PS245 (BW).

Jerónimo Suñel Statue

According to Arlie Slabaugh, a statue by this artist, based on the Legrand portrait was the inspiration for the Columbian Exposition half-dollar design by Charles E. Barber. This profile appears on an Exposition souvenir ticket.

Yñaz Portrait

Bolivia. 50 bolivianos, PS235.

Ridolfo Ghirlandaio

Bahamas. \$1 (issued in 1992).

Unknown Origin

Bolivia. 10 bolivianos, PS133 (BW).

El Salvador. 1-100 colones, PS211-PS224 (ABNCo).



Spain. 1 peseta, P127 and 100 peseta P64 (BW).



Spain, 400 escudos, 1871, not listed.

The Columbian Bank, Boston, MA \$5; The Appleton Bank, Lowell, MA \$3; The Bank of Columbus, WI \$1, \$3 and \$10.



G.F.C. Smillie engraved a portrait of Columbus in 1910 for the Bureau of Engraving and Printing; there is no record of any use.

Non-Portrait Engravings of Christopher Columbus**Cuba**

Columbus and Indian Maiden, 5 pesos, P33 (ABNCo).

Columbus in Sight of Land, 1 & 3 pesos (backs), P27 & P28 (CNBB).

Dominican Republic

Columbus and Indian Maiden (art by E. White; eng. C. Burt), 10 pesos, PS106 & 50 pesos, PS107 (ABNCo).

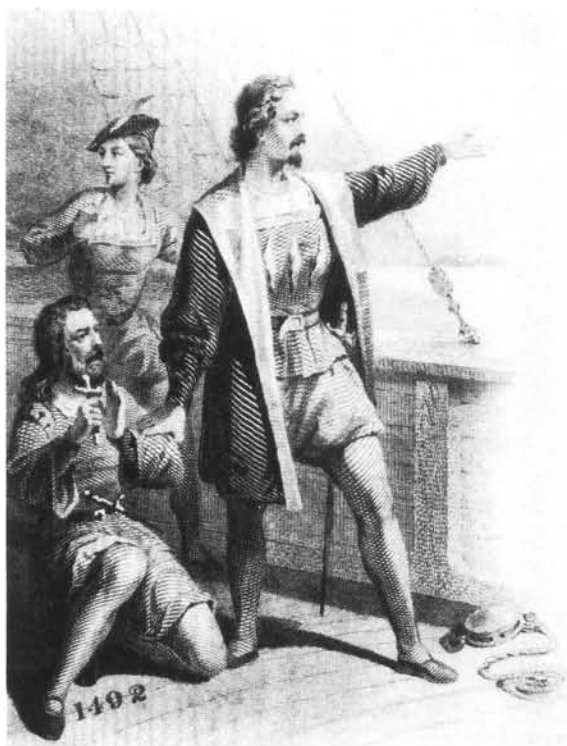
Columbus in his Study (eng. C. Schlecht), 5 pesos, PS105 (ABNCo).

Landing of Columbus (eng. DeWitt C. Hay), 10 pesos, PS124 (ABNCo).

Ecuador

Columbus in Sight of Land, 5 sucres, PS252.

Columbus with Anchor and Globe, 20 sucres, PS253.

**Mexico**

Columbus in Sight of Land (art by T.A. Liebler; eng. L. Delnoce), 100 pesos, PS457 & PS463 (ABNCo).

Columbus in Sight of Land (art by E. White; eng. C. Burt), 50¢, PS254 & 2 pesos, PS154 (ABNCo).

First Land (eng. L. Delnoce), 5 pesos, PS257 (ABNCo).

Peru

Columbus and Indian Maiden (art by E. White; eng. C. Burt), 50 soles, PS316 (ABNCo).

Spain

Columbus and Indian Maiden (art by E. White; eng. C. Burt), 1,000 pesetas, P13.

Columbus and Queen Isabella, 5 pesetas, P129 (FNMT).



Landing of Columbus, 1 peseta (back), P127 (FNMT).

United States Federal Bank Notes

Columbus in Sight of Land (art by C. Schussele; eng. J. Ourdan), \$1, H5-H27.



Columbus in Sight of Land (art by C. Schussele; eng. J.I. Pease), \$5 (back), H380-H382.

(Continued on page 168)

Tales of the Secret Service

BEN BOYD, The Pampered Counterfeiter

by BRENT HUGHES

The first settlers in America were not all fine, upstanding citizens, even though we like to think so. There were potential counterfeiters among them who wasted no time in setting up shop. They looked at the wampum used by the local Indians and were impressed by the fact that the dark purple pieces, made from clam shells, were worth twice as much as the white pieces made from marine snails. The Indians soon noticed that many of their white beads had been dyed to a rich purple. A little later they discovered that one of the unscrupulous newcomers had used porcelain and bone to create fake wampum. The situation finally became so bad that in 1650 the New Amsterdam Council banned "the nefarious practice" of counterfeiting wampum.

As coins came into the New World, they too were counterfeited, and when the first paper money was printed it was not long before excellent copies showed up to throw the whole monetary system into chaos.

THE years between the Revolutionary War and the Civil War were a banker's nightmare. There was no United States currency, so the void was filled with private issues, which were always suspect. The era of the state banks brought forth thousands of varieties of currency, most of which were duplicated by skilled counterfeiters. Bankers and merchants were forced to use books called "Counterfeit Detectors" which contained descriptions of genuine notes along with their counterfeit clones. One such book, published in 1839, described 1,395 counterfeit notes, 254 banks which had been victimized, 54 bankrupt banks, 43 banks whose notes were worthless and 20 banks which never existed yet had counterfeit currency in circulation.

In 1861 the United States government was forced to issue currency to finance the Civil War. Popularly known as "greenbacks," these first issues were engraved and printed by private bank note companies until what is now the Bureau of Engraving and Printing was established. The counterfeiters simply switched over to U.S. currency and created thousands of excellent counterfeits. It was this activity which led Treasury Secretary Hugh McCulloch to establish the United States Secret Service on July 5, 1865.

Counterfeiting was a huge industry in those days, with hundreds of people making a living from it. At the top of the "profession" were the engravers, an elite group whose plates were the absolutely essential element in the whole scheme. The suppliers of plates, tools, ink and paper catered to their needs; the printers treated them with respect and the distributors and "shovers" did all they could to insure their safety, comfort and privacy. Yet even among the engravers there were some who

were not very talented, whose notes were quickly detected and who were eventually shunned by the rest of the gang.

One of the most talented and skilled engravers was Benjamin Boyd, son of a reputable engraver in Cincinnati. Young Ben was a natural who learned the art from his father before honing his skills as an apprentice to James Edward Smith, another legitimate engraver in that city. Unfortunately the youngster also met a not-so-reputable engraver named Nat Kinsey who was known to engrave a few plates for banknotes for a few favored customers. Ben was fascinated by this activity and at the age of twenty, while still living at home, completed a plate for making counterfeits of a note of the State Bank of Ohio. The year was 1854 and the young man was quickly sought out by an eager gang hoping to buy his excellent copies.

Young Boyd soon became acquainted with such criminals as Peter McCartney, John Trout, Nelson Driggs, Dr. Milton Parker, Mother Roberts and John Frisbie, all eager to teach the newcomer the tricks of the counterfeiting trade. Boyd was soon a pampered member of the elite group of expert engravers who were sheltered and protected by the rest of the gang.

In 1859 police officers arrested Boyd and the court sent him to the Iowa Penitentiary for two years. In 1865 he was arrested again, this time with Peter McCartney, and both were sent to prison. When Ben heard that his girl friend, Almiranda Ackerman, Peter McCartney's sister-in-law, had also been arrested, he decided to contact the Secret Service and propose a deal for her release. The result was that Boyd surrendered a plate for making counterfeits of one of the new \$50 U.S. greenbacks and the government arranged for the release of both Almiranda and Boyd. This was customary in those days when seizure of the plates was the government's priority.

A few days later the couple was married and moved to Decatur, Illinois as Mr. and Mrs. Charles Mitchell. Later they moved to Des Moines where they used the name Wilson. Still later they bought a home at Prairie du Chien, Wisconsin where they continued to use the name Wilson.

Boyd was a hard worker, producing plates to make counterfeits of the \$20 and \$50 United States (legal tender) notes and the \$5 Traders National Bank of Chicago. This exquisite plate was called the finest ever seen by the Secret Service. Boyd used this plate extensively, changing the name to the First National Bank of many Illinois cities, among them Canton, Aurora, Peru, Paxton, Cecil and Galena. There was no First National Bank in Cecil or Galena but Boyd's counterfeits circulated anyway. It was a long time before the Secret Service located these plates. On October 21, 1875 they were found in the possession of Boyd's partner, Nelson Driggs.

The public had been victimized by counterfeit notes many times, so citizens as well as bankers were wary of paper money. Boyd knew this and pulled off a highly imaginative stunt that most people found hard to believe. He engraved a plate to

make copies of the small 50¢ U.S. fractional currency note, with a portrait of Abraham Lincoln, and flooded the country with them. People expected counterfeit notes to be in the \$20, \$50 and \$100 denominations and never suspected the 50¢ notes.

The discovery of this counterfeit led the Chief of the Secret Service, Elmer Washburn, to assign Operative Patrick D. Tyrrell to track down Boyd and his gang. Tyrrell was something of a legend in the Secret Service. Once assigned to a case he pursued it with the tenacity of a bulldog. By June of 1875 Tyrrell had located Nelson Driggs and learned that Boyd and his wife were living in Fulton, Illinois, still using the name Wilson. Chief Washburn, Assistant Chief James J. Brooks and Operative John McDonald went to Lyons, Iowa on October 19, 1875 to meet Tyrrell and make plans.



Washburn decided to go to Centralia, Illinois to arrest Driggs while the others captured Boyd. At 9 a.m. on October 21 Tyrrell went to the front door of the Boyd residence while Brooks and McDonald followed a few yards behind. They were spotted by a lookout who quickly drove up in a buggy and yelled loudly, "Does B.T. Wilson live here?" This tipped off the residents of the house that a raid was underway and Tyrrell realized it. He ran to the back door, opened it and ran into Mrs. Boyd standing in the kitchen. She promptly grabbed the agent by the neck and tried to choke him.

Tyrrell, suddenly realizing that this woman was no lady, seized and twisted her wrist. She was turned over to Brooks who handcuffed her to the kitchen table. Tyrrell then ran up the stairs and arrested Boyd who came along quietly. Engravers were ever protective of their valuable hands and avoided violence at all costs.

With the two suspects under control, Tyrrell was now free to begin one of the thorough searches for which he was famous. Boyd had been at work that morning and on his work bench Tyrrell found engraver's tools, a genuine \$20 note of the National Bank of Dayton, and a partly engraved plate of the same bill. This was the kind of evidence that the government needed to make their counterfeiting charges stand up in court.

In another room Tyrrell found a large wooden box containing nothing but old clothes. The agent suspected there was more to the box than met the eye, broke it apart and discovered hollowed-out boards holding more plates. This was an old ploy still used by smugglers today to conceal drugs and Tyrrell knew all about it.

Downstairs Mrs. Boyd refused to talk until she had conferred with her husband. Tyrrell gave her thirty minutes to change her mind and left to send a telegram to Washburn. While he was gone, Mrs. Boyd tried to bribe McDonald with a thousand dollars in good money but the agent refused. When Tyrrell returned McDonald told him of the bribe attempt. The two agents smiled because they both knew that Mrs. Boyd was trying to hide something that their search had missed. She was urged to cooperate.

Finally Mrs. Boyd led them to her bedroom where she pointed out a large chest near the window. It contained blankets and sheets but Tyrrell was fascinated by the wooden handle on the outside. He pried it off and broke it open. In the hollowed-out interior he found \$7,824.75 in good money. Tyrrell sensed that the clever Mrs. Boyd was using this chest as a decoy to lure him away from something else. He then found a smaller box hidden under the corner of the carpet. He examined it, tapped with a screwdriver and found another hollow board. Inside was a pair of plates, the face and back of the \$100 United States (legal tender) "greenback."

Time meant nothing to Tyrrell once he had hit pay dirt, so he began his search all over again. During the next six hours he systematically took the house apart. Inside a bed rail he discovered a package which contained six copper and four steel plates for printing U.S. bonds, title lines for banknotes and two 50¢ U.S. fractional currency notes, one with the portrait of Samuel Dexter and the other with the portrait of Edwin Stanton. Boyd had enjoyed success in passing off the 50¢ Lincoln note and obviously planned to add two more 50¢ notes to his inventory.

When Tyrrell finished his search and brought down his collection of plates, Ben Boyd realized that he was in deep trouble. His confession statement listed fifteen other plates that he had made and sold to various partners. For his own use he had engraved and printed six thousand copies of the \$50 U.S. greenback, Series of 1863, which represented \$300,000 in the market place.

With his confession signed and out of the way, Boyd now set about to stay out of jail. First he tried to bribe the agents, then suggested various deals. The agents would have no part of such proposals and placed Mr. and Mrs. Boyd, alias Wilson, in the Cook County Jail in Chicago to await trial.

The well publicized hearing got underway on January 19, 1876. There were certain spectators in the courtroom who showed considerable interest in the case. They would suffer great financial losses if Boyd went to prison. Even though Mrs. Boyd shed tears freely, the crowd knew that the government's case was airtight. Tyrrell's testimony laid it all out for the jury.

The next morning the judge directed the jury to find Almiranda not guilty on the grounds that it had been her duty as a good wife to obey and protect her husband. A few hours later the jury found Boyd guilty as charged and he was sentenced to serve ten years in Joliet Prison. This unexpected development caused great distress among Boyd's associates who now began to work on a plan to get him out of jail.

The plan required a lot of imagination and was monstrous. Boyd's gang would break into Abraham Lincoln's tomb, steal his remains and hold them for ransom. They would demand immunity for the robbers, a payment of \$200,000 and a full

pardon for Ben Boyd. To make sure they got national attention they would pull off the heist on July 4, 1876, a day of celebration all over the country. But in March of that year a police informant tipped off authorities and the plan had to be abandoned for the time being.

In November of 1876 a counterfeiter named Jack Hughes got together with Terrence Mullen, another criminal, and the two revived the plan. A detective named L.C. Sweggles, one of Tyrrell's informants, heard rumors of the scheme and was urged to infiltrate the group. Late one night the three filed the lock off the tomb and crept inside. Nearby, concealed in the darkness, stood Chief Washburn, Tyrrell and several other agents. Hughes and Mullen had already lifted the lid from the sarcophagus and were about to open the coffin when one of the local agents accidentally pulled the trigger of his revolver. The noise was deafening inside the tomb and in the confusion Hughes and Mullen ran out and escaped.

Tyrrell was outraged at the turn of events and asked Washburn to assign him to catch the scoundrels. It took him two weeks but on November 17, 1876 Tyrrell cornered the two suspects in a saloon at 294 West Madison Street in Chicago. They were tried and convicted of attempted grave robbery and were given the maximum sentence of one year in Joliet Prison.

Tyrrell, it turned out, had been chasing Hughes for twelve years but had never been able to arrest him for counterfeiting. He spent some time gathering his evidence and when Hughes was released after serving his sentence, Tyrrell was waiting at the front gate to arrest him again. Hughes was tried for counterfeiting, convicted and sent back to his cell at Joliet for three more years.

Boyd and most of his associates ended up in prison. It would have been the end of the line anyway because technology had gradually made hand-engraving obsolete. The "golden age of counterfeiting in America" was ending. The Secret Service grew into the highly successful organization we know today and it finally broke the back of the counterfeiting menace which had victimized generations of United States citizens.

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Columbus (Continued from page 165)

Columbus in Sight of Land (art by C. Fenton; eng. L. Delnoce), \$5, H274-286 & H343-H348.

Columbus in His Study (eng. H. Gugler), \$1,000, H1379-H1391.

Landing of Columbus (art by J. Vanderlyn), \$5, H274-H286.

Three different plates were used; they were individually engraved by James Bannister, Louis Delnoce and Walter Shirlaw for the Continental Bank Note Co.

Uruguay

Columbus and Indian Maiden, 100 pesos, PS170 (ABNCo).

Columbus in Sight of Land (art by E. White; eng. C. Burt), 50 pesos, PS208 (ABNCo).

Uncertain Use

Landing of Columbus (art by J. Andrews; ABNCo).

Columbus Standing, Looking at Globe (art by E. White; eng. J. Bannister).

Abbreviations:

ABNCo	American Bank Note Co.
BW	Bradbury Wilkinson
CNBB	Compania Nacional de Billets de Banco (National Bank Note Co.)
DW	Draper, Welsh & Co.
EAW	E.A. Wright
FBNCo	Franklin Bank Note Co.
FNMT	Fabrica Nacional de Moneda y Timbre
H	Hessler
P(S)	Pick
TC&C	Toppan, Carpenter & Co.
TDLR	Thomas De La Rue
W&S	Waterlow & Sons

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New Literature

Virginia Obsolete Paper Money. R. Jones and K. Littlefield. 470 pp., hardcover \$55, unbound for 3-ring binder \$50, postpaid. Virginia Numismatic Association (VNA), 3902 Rose Lane, Annandale, VA 22003.

The task of combining Charles Affleck's two volumes on Virginia notes and scrip, and adding a wealth of new material has been accomplished—and it looks good. The catalogers and Frank Hannah are to be praised for the work they have done. This book, with over 600 illustrations, some in color, is easy to use with the added numbering system. The quality of the photographs, considering the nature of many of the original scrip notes in the best of condition, is excellent.

As the authors admit, this book could never have been compiled and completed without the pioneer work of Charles Affleck. For those who were not acquainted with Charles Affleck, Douglas Ball informs the reader, in the foreword, about this devoted collector. I was one of the fortunate ones to know this warm, generous, one-of-a-kind man. Charlie must be smiling in approval for what has been accomplished by his associates. (ed)

A revised second edition of *Prisoner-of-War and Concentration Camp Money of the Twentieth Century* by Lance K. Campbell is now ready. The first edition of this catalog was released in 1989. However, no one could have predicted the immediate acceptance and importance of this new book. "Campbell" numbers began appearing on price lists and auction catalogs immediately.

Simultaneously, collectors came forward with new information for the book at a remarkable rate. Campbell has carefully recorded, digested and revised all of the new information. Evidence of the growth of the catalog is an additional 56 pages and more than 300 illustrations!

Every aspect of the catalog has been revised and many have major changes. The sections for Canada and the United States for World War II are greatly enhanced with new listings and many new varieties.

The section for France has been increased from 13 to 21 pages. Most of this addition is taken up with coverage of World War I issues that were only mentioned in the first edition.

Complete new sections have been added for the Spanish Civil War and Ireland. The concentration camp listings for Nazi Germany were among the most important and have been expanded to include many new discoveries. A new feature in this section is information on counterfeits.

Many collectors and most noncollectors do not realize that money is frequently issued within the camps for prisoners of war. The concept of camp money even extended into the death camps of Nazi Germany! Frequently refugees and enemy aliens have been kept in camps and money was issued. The money used by these "prisoners of war" is also included in this comprehensive book.

The money issued in camps ranges from high quality struck tokens to poor quality letter-pressed paper. Breaking with tradition, the author has integrated the listings of paper and medal issues in one volume. He even includes military decorations relating to prisoners!

The use of camp money did not become widespread until the twentieth century. The first relatively large issues can be traced to the Anglo-Boer War of 1899–1902, when the British found it expedient to issue it to their Boer prisoners of war in the Cape Colony and Ceylon.

This concept of depriving prisoners of war of local currency to discourage escapes has been the most oft stated reason for using camp money. In fact, legislation in many countries during times of war has specifically prohibited prisoners of war and enemy alien internees from possessing legal tender.

World War II was the first significant test of the 1929 Geneva Convention. Most governments at least made an attempt to follow the fiscal provisions of the convention in regards to paying prisoners of war.

Very few of the thousands of issues in this new reference may be found in any current catalog. Many of the issues have been described in articles and others have been listed in specialized catalogs which are out of print or are only listed in catalogs of the country of issue. The information from all of these sources and the results of much original research are brought together in this interesting and useful new volume.

Meet Your Charter Members Harry J. Forman



The reason I joined the SPMC is because Mike Brownlee asked me to join on the day that Amon Carter, John Rowe III and Tom Bain thought it would be a great idea to have a paper money organization. I forget who the other 12 were, but I wound up with Charter No. 13.

I was friendly with Chuck O'Donnell and encouraged him to write his book on small-size notes. As the publisher, I later sold the copyright to Chester Krause.

At one time, I purchased seven crisp 1934 North Africa \$10s from the late Charles Wormser; that's right, the rare ones, only 24 known in crisp condition. I have handled many of the rare small-size notes, including the 1928 \$1 Red Seal star notes in crisp uncirculated condition, which I sold to Amon Carter. I still occasionally acquire a scarce note or two.

Error notes have been my forte lately. Crisp notes are getting tougher and tougher to locate. The late Bob Friedberg sold me 30 crisp packs of 100 consecutive Hawaii one dollar notes, and today I have to struggle to buy a few pieces in new condition.

Don't feel bad, I'm the only guy who ever offered BU bags of Carson City silver dollars for sale (1957 *Numismatic News*, bags of 1,000 pieces at \$1,700). Today a single coin is selling at \$175 and up.

MULES (Continued from page 161)

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

The following collectors and dealers supplied information used in this article or responded to my request for serial number data: Bill Acker, Harold Andrews, Mike Crabb, John Hanik, Leon Goodman (deceased), John Hickman, Michael Kane, Allen Karn, Robert King, David Klein, Dave Koble, Richard Moeller, Harry Schultz, Logan Talks, Mike Tauber, Graeme Ton and Marty Vink. The personnel of the Civil Records Branch of the U. S. National Archives assisted in reproducing pertinent Bureau of Engraving and Printing records.

SOURCES OF DATA

Bureau of Engraving and Printing, various dates, Ledgers and historical record of stock in miscellaneous vault (plate ledgers showing series, plate numbers, dates begun, dates finished, dates canceled, dates reentered, and dates of use for \$2 Series 1928 faces and backs); U. S. National Archives, Washington, DC.
Karn, Allen, July-August 1990, *Collector wholesaler*: Allen's Coin Shop (Westerville, OH), v. 15, no. 4, p. 19.
O'Donnell, Chuck, 1982, *Standard handbook of modern United States paper money*, 7th edition: Krause Publications (Iola, WI).

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Noted & Passed

Austin M.
Sheheen

It is the middle of the summer in the deep south and the temperatures daily approach the middle '90s. Most outdoor activities are not quite so pleasant as in the spring and the fall. Seems to me that if you are a paper money collector you need not worry about the heat. The pleasure continues all year regardless of the weather. I continue to wish for more time to look at the notes, research and study them, and try to become a better student of the hobby. Hope you are doing the same.

The Memphis show is now past and the ANA convention is just two weeks away as I write these comments. I have not missed a Memphis show since its inception and I continue to be amazed at how each one seems to get better. In spite of the recession, the decline in the coin market and the many problems in the world, the paper money fraternity continues to grow bigger and stronger.

Those of you who did not get to Memphis missed a great event! Mike Crabb and the Memphis Coin Club outdo themselves every year. We will always owe them a debt of gratitude, because without a Memphis many years ago our hobby would still be in the closet. The show produced the normal excitement. Many collectors gathered several days early and the trading and selling activity in the rooms was feverish. Those who were knowledgeable of their customers' needs got the items well ahead of the show opening and the customer was rewarded when he arrived by having his items put aside for him. The auction activity was strong, as good material was in strong demand. I am beginning to believe that the paper hobby is now broadly-based enough to be recession proof. If a serious collector wants an item he will find the funds to acquire it.

The SPMC Board met and accomplished a great deal. A new board member, William F. Mross, was elected and we congratulate him. Bill is an attorney and is now reviewing our by-laws for a possible update. We changed from the traditional evening banquet to a morning breakfast and all went well. I am beginning to receive opinions and suggestions from many members of the society. The financial reports and membership reports provide assurance of a strong organization. We must continue to build the SPMC into an organization of service to the members. A big ship turns slowly in the water, but it does turn, and we are now heading in the right direction.

One of our members, dealer Tom Denly from Boston, was given an award of merit for the number of members he has sponsored during the past five years. Tom has been responsible for about 20% of all members joining the society during these years. I would just love to give another award to someone who meets or beats his record. Thanks Tom for your great support.

I will be in Orlando for the ANA in several weeks. Other members of the Board and I will service the SPMC table the entire week. We will do our best to sell your organization to some new faces. I hope I will have already seen you there by the time you read this column. Until the next issue, keep on collecting.

Award Winners in Memphis

The following literary awards were announced at the Memphis IPMS.

For articles in *PAPER MONEY*, vol. XXXI: 1, **Steve Whitfield**, "The Lawrence Bank," No. 155; 2, **Forrest Daniel**, "Minnesota's Road Building," No. 154; 3, **Andrzej Mikolajczyk**, "Paper Money in Partitioned Poland," No. 152. In addition, an Award of Merit was presented to **Tom Denly** for recruiting over 150 SPMC members since recruiting records have been kept.

Each exhibitor received an appreciation plaque. However, specific awards were made. The Fractional Currency Collectors presented three awards: 1, **Martin Gengerke**; 2, **Doug Hales**; 3, **Bill Brandimore**.

The Amon Carter, Jr. Award, presented by the IBNS, went to **Armen Youssefi**.

The *Bank Note Reporter* Most Inspirational Award was received by **Raphael Ellenbogen**.

The SPMC Best of Show Award went to **Roger Durand**. The Julian Blanchard Award, also presented by the SPMC, went to **Gene Hessler**.

Life Membership Bonus

John Wilson, Life Member 127, was the first to receive the sheet of engraved presidential portraits. This bonus for life members consists of a single sheet, *not* the package as incorrectly mentioned in *PAPER MONEY*, No. 159, p. 104. A similar sheet will be sent to the next 49 SPMC members who are named as life members.

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OHIO NATIONALS WANTED. Send list of any you have. Also want Lowell, Tyler, Ryan, Jordan, O'Neill. Lowell Yoder, 419-865-5115, P.O.B. 444, Holland, OH 43528. (163)

FIRST CHARTER NATIONALS WANTED, all denominations from \$1 thru \$100, also want Michigan nationals thru \$100 denomination and large and small-size U.S. type notes, serial number "1," 11111111 thru 99999999 and 100000000. Buying and paying collector prices. Jack H. Fisher, 3123, Bronson Blvd., Suite A, Kalamazoo, MI 49008. (163)

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA INFORMATION WANTED: Looking for Washington DC notes, want to record charter, denom., type and serial numbers. If note is for sale please let me know, by including price and condition. Special interest in Ch. Nos. 26, 526, 627, 682, 875, 1893, 2358, 2382, 4195, 4244, 4247, 4522, 7936, 10825. Bob Bolduc, 9350F Snowden River Parkway, Suite 238, Columbia, MD 21045. (163)

LANCASTER, NY: wanted Charter 11912 large & small nationals, also Merchants Bank of Erie County (at Lancaster) ca. 1860s. Norman Peters, P.O. Box 29, Lancaster, NY 14086. (162)

PRIVATE COLLECTOR OF ERRORS LOOKING FOR U.S. SMALL-SIZE ERRORS. Want to buy any quantity, any condition, and however slight the error. Send your list with your asking price. J.B. Gandy, 2716, 3A Waterford Way, Midlothian, VA 23112. (163)

NEW YORK NATIONALS WANTED FOR PERSONAL COLLECTION: TARRYTOWN 364, MOUNT VERNON 8516, MAMARONECK 5411, Rye, Mount Kisco, Hastings, Croton on Hudson, Pelham, Somers, Harrison, Ossining, Yonkers, White Plains, Irvington, Peekskill, Bronxville, Ardsley, Crestwood, New Rochelle, Elmsford, Scarsdale, Larchmont, Port Chester, Tuckahoe. Send photocopy; price. Frank Levitan, 4 Crest Avenue, Larchmont, NY 10538, (914) 834-6249. (163)

TEXAS NATIONALS WANTED from Albany, Alto, Lufkin, Nacogdoches and Robert Lee. Also want memorabilia from these cities. Bobby Sowell, 316 Humason, Lufkin, TX 75901. (161)

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WANTED: JERSEY CITY, NJ NATIONALS and other bank-related material including checks, passbooks, bank histories, bank stocks, and bank postcards. Michael G. Kotora, 37 College Dr., Apt. 3G, Jersey City, NY 07305. (A)

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PAPER MONEY ISSUES WANTED to complete a set: Vol. 2, No. 1 Winter 1973; Vol. 2, No. 2, Spring 1963. Robert R. Moon, P.O. Box 81, Kinderhook, NY 12106. (A)

WANTED: Information on 1907 clearinghouse certs. from all states. Send photocopy and price if for sale. T.W. Sheehan, P.O. Box 14, Seattle, WA 98111-0014; (206) 999-3607. (A)

DALLAS, TX NATIONAL BANK NOTES WANTED, large or small. Frank Clark, P.O. Box 117060, Carrollton, TX 75011. (A)

WANTED: Information on 1907 clearinghouse certificates from all states. Send photocopy and price if for sale. Tom Sheehan, P.O. Box 14, Seattle, WA 98111-0014 (206) 999-3607. (A)

WANTED: Schoharie Co., NY; Columbia Co., PA; Ducor and Sonoma, CA nationals for personal collection. George Decker, P.O. Box 2238, Umatilla, FL 32784 (904) 483-1378. (166)

DESIRE TO CONTACT owner of Lumberton, NC double denomination large-size national for research purpose. Jim Greene, Box 725 Sparta, NC 28675. (164)

WANTED—ENGRAVER SAMPLE SHEETS/ADVERTISING SHEET: Draper, Toppan, Fairman, RWH, RWHE, Ormsby, Continental BNCo, ABNCo, etc. Buying all vignette or engraving sample sheets for my personal collection. Michael J. Sullivan, P.O. Box 32131, Cincinnati, OH 45232. (164)

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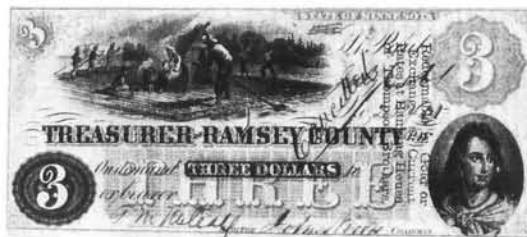
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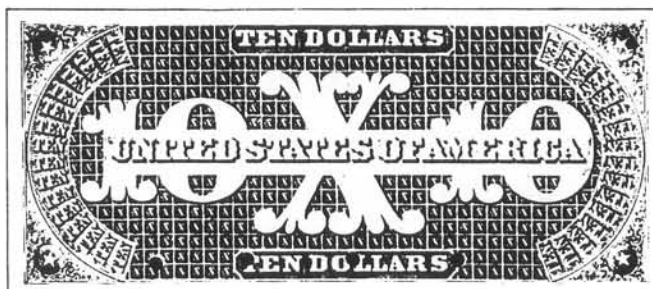
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